













## The Tribune.

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 WASHINGTON: 100 Pennsylvania Avenue, Room 21, Tribune Building.

**ANNOUNCEMENTS.**

Subscribers going into the country or intending to be absent from the city for any length of time, may have their copies of the Tribune sent to any address, postpaid, for \$1 per month.

For the greater convenience of those wishing to avoid the necessity of a trip to the Tribune office, arrangements have been made for receiving small advertisements by telephone. This office is supplied with the latest and most improved apparatus, and is open from 8 to 12 o'clock, by telephone direct to the office. Orders for the delivery of the Tribune at Evanston, Elmhurst, and Hyde Park will be delivered at the office.

**AMUSEMENTS.**

**McVicker's Theatre.**  
 Madison street, between Dearborn and State. "The Millionaire."

**Haverly's Theatre.**  
 Dearborn street, corner of Monroe. "The Millionaire."

**Barham's Circus.**  
 Madison street, between Dearborn and State. "The Millionaire."

**THURSDAY, AUGUST 14, 1879.**

President Hayes has accepted an invitation to be present and form one of the attractions at the Agricultural Fair at Neosho, Mo., on the 25th of September.

The cable chronicles another victory in England by an American horse, the filly *Santafoe* having won the Bunymede plate at Egham yesterday against a strong field.

The Russian Government is extremely anxious to colonize its Central Asiatic provinces, and in order to hasten the development of the country as well as to get rid of a troublesome excess of nihilist population at home, large inducements for emigration are held out in the shape of unlimited gifts of land and exemption from military service and taxation.

Fall River, Mass., has furnished another shocking instance of a breach of trust by a man in high standing. This time it is *WALTER PLATT*, Treasurer of the American Linen Mills, whose defalcation is estimated at \$175,000. He is a man between 50 and 60 years of age, of fine family, and holding many important positions of a civil, financial, and religious character.

According to the report received at Washington from the United States Consul at Manchester, England, the estimates by European journals of the crop deficiency have fallen short of the facts. The Consul represents that in England the demand for meat and grain will be enormous, and that great destitution is apprehended in Manchester during the coming winter.

Gov. TALBOT, of Massachusetts, has positively declined to be a candidate for re-election. This determination, however, is not irrevocable, as he would undoubtedly accept and make the fight against BURNETT if nominated by the Republican Convention, and it would seem to be extremely hazardous to forego the advantage of a candidate so thoroughly acceptable to the anti-Burnettites of all parties as Gov. TALBOT would be.

Acting-Superintendent O'DONNELL has issued an order which, if faithfully executed, will correct numerous abuses at the police stations. It is designed to rid the stations of the professional bailers, to prevent the flooding of prisoners by hangers-on, to afford all possible assistance to persons having legitimate business at the police courts or stations, and in a general way to improve the management of this branch of the police service.

It is now denied that there has been any yellow-fever in Corinth, Miss., from whence reports came on Tuesday that the Mayor and President of the Board of Health were both attacked, and that the inhabitants were panic-stricken and fleeing to the country. The fact is that the disease has been brought into the city by the officials said to be prostrated with the disease, who declare that "there is not a case of fever of any kind in Corinth," it is fair to presume that there has been a mistake somewhere and that Corinth is all right.

A novel plan for discouraging the colored exodus has been devised by some Mississippi planters. They have collected 500 colored men from various parts of the State, who were selected by the negroes of the localities as men in whose representations they could place entire confidence, and the 500 have been furnished with transportation to Kansas and return, with the understanding that they are to faithfully report to their brethren in Mississippi the privations and sufferings of the negroes. It is expected that this mammoth investigating committee will make such a report of their observations as will deter friends from the exodus, and that by showing up in a strong light the disadvantages of the movement the exodus will be checked.

The almost exclusive theme of the Austrian dispatches for the past three days has been ANDRASSY and his resignation as Premier. There has been no point or probability connected with the question that has not been brought into the controversy by the indefatigable correspondents, and still the question is not yet fully settled whether the great Austrian diplomat will or will not re-

tire from office. There appears to be a general opinion on the subject that ANDRASSY is very popular with all the leading European Courts, St. Petersburg excepted. The great difficulty, according to the latest dispatches, is to find a person who can worthily fill the place if vacated. ANDRASSY's course relative to the occupation of Bosnia for a time at least the Chancellor the good will of a majority of the Austrian people, but his manipulation of the diplomatic cards since that period has in a great measure restored to him his old prestige and popularity. There are, probably, many inside and generally unknown influences connected with the present situation at the Austrian Court which are necessary to a proper understanding of the whole case.

The last day of the Common Council Building Committee's investigation of the City-Hall construction brought out some rather interesting developments and denials affecting various parties as individuals, but without any bearing upon the question whether the building is worthy to go forward to completion under the present plans and contracts. It appeared very clearly from a statement made by Ald. LAWRENCE that there never was the slightest ground for the pretense that the material used in the building was inferior, the workmanship defective, or the building unsafe, and that the charges and allegations which led to the different investigations were the outgrowth of the old difficulty between the stone cutters and the stone-cutters, the latter having put in circulation the stories of bad material and construction to punish the contractors for having a portion of the stone-cutting done in Indiana. It therefore appears that the investigation had its origin in the malice of the stone-cutters, and that the Lemont Stone Ring, headed by Ed. WALSH and ably reinforced by the experts and his newspaper organ, undertook to improve the opportunity to raise a hue-and-cry that should result in a suspension of the work, the tearing down of the walls, and the removal of the job of construction to the Ring. The scheme might have succeeded but for the determination of the Building Committee to thoroughly sift the matter and arrive not only at the true facts regarding the quality of material used and the work done, but at the true inwardness of the prosecution; and while the Committee has discovered instances of neglect or dereliction which ought to have been sooner checked, it has established beyond question the fact that the stone-work is first-class, the brick-work strong and durable, and the building as a whole satisfactory and acceptable.

**THE POLITICAL DANGER OF PROSPERITY.**

The Northern people are fairly entered upon a new career of prosperity. The furnaces are in blast, the hum of the factory and workshop once more greets the ear, and the farmer is harvesting a vast crop. The torpor of the last five years has given place to agitation and a degree of activity which intensifies day by day. With an upward tendency in prices of all commodities, an era of speculation is sure to ensue. Soon the entire Northern community will be utterly absorbed in the hot pursuit of gain,—gain by merchandising, manufacturing, and speculating in shares, bonds, stocks, and grain. The North is always in danger, politically, during a period of great commercial activity and prosperity. The man whose bank account steadily increases in volume thinks little of abstract propositions. He grows in independence as he grows in wealth, and scarcely realizes that the value of his possessions depends largely upon political conditions; that the more opulent he becomes, the larger becomes his interest in public affairs. It is at the time when an entire community surrenders itself to the intoxication of a great business revival, forgetting for a moment its public obligations, that public affairs are apt to go very wrong. Such a time is most favorable to the development of political intrigues. Previous to the War of 1861-'65, the commercial relations between the North and the South were very intimate and very important. The trade interests of the North blinded the commercial class to the menacing character of the situation. They scouted the idea that the South meditated secession and rebellion. They were for temporizing, compromising, and conciliating. If they gave any consideration to political questions, it was in a purely commercial spirit. Southern planters voted vast sums to Northern merchants, and generally the merchants were ready to concede, politically, whatever their debtors demanded. In a word, the Northern merchant was willing to compromise everything but his pocket for the sake of the cotton trade.

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Why do Irishmen vote almost solidly with the Democratic party? This question has been propounded a thousand times, but no man has ever answered it satisfactorily. The more Irishmen are cuffed and kicked by Bourbon managers, the more firmly they seem to adhere to the Bourbon standard. Occasionally an Irishman bolts from the Democratic ranks and denounces the party in good old terms. (An Irishman writes to the Tribune of Tuesday) that he "is able to prove" that, at a Democratic caucus of which Mayor HARRISON was a member, it was decided "to give the Irish clubs and bells (make policemen of them) or some other pretty places, as they are fit for nothing else." Mr. MILLS KENNE declares that, at a conference between the Mayor and prominent Democratic party leaders, held soon after the late city election, it was agreed that "Irishmen are only fit for the small places" in the gift of the City Administration. He says Mr. HARRISON insisted, against the protest of Judge MORAN, that "they were fit for nothing else, and that the best way to satisfy them would be to give them a lot of insignificant positions." HARRISON was called to order for the past, no doubt, and, if the future development of comparison holds good still, the Democratic party is quite safe in relegating Irishmen to "back seats" and petty places. Hitherto the mass of the Irish voting citizens have responded like cubs to the whip of Democratic leadership. The more freely the lash has been used, the more cowardly has been the submission. The Irishman has been called "voting cattle" by a passionate Republican now and then, but they have generally been treated as "voting cattle" by the Democratic party. If ballot-boxes were to be stuffed, the Irish would be called upon to do the stuffing, and the job paid for in the name of party politics,—petty places. Probably nothing has contributed more powerfully to degrade and impoverish the Irish people in America than their slavish devotion to the interests of the Democratic party. They constitute, at the North, a large share of the voting strength of that party, and by reason of their abject servility to the party bosses, they are called upon to perform a still larger share of its dirty work. And no political party in this country ever had so much "dirty work" to dispose of as the Democratic party. It is quite impossible that this servile and sycophantic and these disreputable duties should not degrade Irishmen—lower them in the social scale. "An Irishman" in his letter to the Tribune already referred to says: "We comprise at least three-fifths of the Democratic vote." How humiliating it must be to Irishmen of intelligence and honorable instincts to be conscious of having won a victory for the Bourbon party, and at the same time know that in the division of the spoils—for that party regards office as spoils—their race will be treated only to crumbs thrown to them under the table as bones are thrown to dogs! The fifth of the voting strength of the Democratic party, and yet treated as scavengers gathering what is left of the party feast!

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an emphatic and indignant negative. But it is a notorious fact that the South-to-day reiterates its demands of 1850-'61. It plants itself squarely on the CALHOUN theory of State-rights as opposed to that of the Nation. A Southern paper says: "The Constitution of the United States is a secession document, and was drawn up by secessionists of the old school. They weighed the several articles, sections, and clauses of the charter line by line, word by word, syllable by syllable; for they wanted their posterity to possess the right to revolt against tyranny without running the risk of being hung for treason."

This is the Southern idea? Immediate secession is not proposed; but the right of secession is insisted upon by the Southern people as strongly as it was by CALHOUN. They seek control of the Government; if they are allowed to control it, they may consent, for a time, to postpone its destruction. There is danger that they will secure this control through the apathy and preoccupation of the Northern people. There is no reasonable doubt that, once in control of all branches of the Government, they will (1) drain the Treasury to pay Southern war claims; (2) place Rebel soldiers upon the pension list; (3) abolish all laws passed to guard the ballot-box against fraud; (4) declare that there is no such thing as a National election, thus by implication denying the existence of the Nation; and (5) rob the North to make vast public (7) improvements at the South, under the pretense that the South is entitled to such improvements by right as an offset to similar improvements at the North.

These are among the mildest measures which may be looked for in the event of Democratic National ascendancy. It will be well for the Northern people to pause on their road to the accumulation of vast wealth long enough to reflect that the Democratic party once in control of the Government will have both the disposition and the power, through taxation, to rob them of all their gains for the benefit of a poor, proud, lazy, and rebellious people—a people who even now threaten a new revolution.

**HARD TO EXPLAIN IT.**

Why do Irishmen vote almost solidly with the Democratic party? This question has been propounded a thousand times, but no man has ever answered it satisfactorily. The more Irishmen are cuffed and kicked by Bourbon managers, the more firmly they seem to adhere to the Bourbon standard. Occasionally an Irishman bolts from the Democratic ranks and denounces the party in good old terms. (An Irishman writes to the Tribune of Tuesday) that he "is able to prove" that, at a Democratic caucus of which Mayor HARRISON was a member, it was decided "to give the Irish clubs and bells (make policemen of them) or some other pretty places, as they are fit for nothing else." Mr. MILLS KENNE declares that, at a conference between the Mayor and prominent Democratic party leaders, held soon after the late city election, it was agreed that "Irishmen are only fit for the small places" in the gift of the City Administration. He says Mr. HARRISON insisted, against the protest of Judge MORAN, that "they were fit for nothing else, and that the best way to satisfy them would be to give them a lot of insignificant positions." HARRISON was called to order for the past, no doubt, and, if the future development of comparison holds good still, the Democratic party is quite safe in relegating Irishmen to "back seats" and petty places. Hitherto the mass of the Irish voting citizens have responded like cubs to the whip of Democratic leadership. The more freely the lash has been used, the more cowardly has been the submission. The Irishman has been called "voting cattle" by a passionate Republican now and then, but they have generally been treated as "voting cattle" by the Democratic party. If ballot-boxes were to be stuffed, the Irish would be called upon to do the stuffing, and the job paid for in the name of party politics,—petty places. Probably nothing has contributed more powerfully to degrade and impoverish the Irish people in America than their slavish devotion to the interests of the Democratic party. They constitute, at the North, a large share of the voting strength of that party, and by reason of their abject servility to the party bosses, they are called upon to perform a still larger share of its dirty work. And no political party in this country ever had so much "dirty work" to dispose of as the Democratic party. It is quite impossible that this servile and sycophantic and these disreputable duties should not degrade Irishmen—lower them in the social scale. "An Irishman" in his letter to the Tribune already referred to says: "We comprise at least three-fifths of the Democratic vote." How humiliating it must be to Irishmen of intelligence and honorable instincts to be conscious of having won a victory for the Bourbon party, and at the same time know that in the division of the spoils—for that party regards office as spoils—their race will be treated only to crumbs thrown to them under the table as bones are thrown to dogs! The fifth of the voting strength of the Democratic party, and yet treated as scavengers gathering what is left of the party feast!

One reason, no doubt, of the universality of Irish adhesion to the Democratic party is found in the fact that Irishmen flee from the oppression of a monarchical and aristocratic Government. Arriving here, the name "Democracy" attracts them. They wish for equal rights, and assume that the "Democratic party" is the special guardian of equal rights. Then they are strangers in a strange land, and for one reason or another, they become clanish. They find nearly all the Irishmen who have gone before them as travelers, a party of acquaintances rather than a party of strangers. Irishmen of wealth and culture, ambitious of political distinction, join the Democratic party, thinking in such affiliation to secure the influence of their countrymen. It is strange that they remain long after the illusion that their countrymen have influence at all proportionate to their numbers has been rudely dispelled. Irishmen are naturally patriotic. The want of patriotism in the Democratic party, as a party organization during the late War, did not prevent Irishmen in consideration from becoming soldiers of the Republic; many of them went to the front, and fought valiantly for the Nation in every battle of the long struggle. It is strange that they did not reflect, after the War was over, that the Republican party was a party of National patriotism; that, while it fought the battles of freedom and equal rights, the Democratic party in the North kept up a cowardly fire of treasonable words in the rear; and that the Democrats of the North fought for the dismemberment of the Republic, and were secessionists and traitors.

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## THE RAILROADS.

## Another Advance of Five Cents Ordered on East-Bound Rates.

Jay Gould Strenuously Working to Smash the Iowa Pool.

## Lively Competition Between the Iowa and Minnesota Roads.

**EAST-BOUND FREIGHT RATES.**  
There can be no longer any doubt that the trunk line managers mean to make another advance in east-bound freight rates. The General Managers of the various roads here received a dispatch from Commissioner Pink last evening with the information that the trunk line managers decided to add another five cents to the east-bound rates on the various Eastern roads, and that the managers are requested to send in their votes on this question at once. This latter action is simply a formality. When the trunk line managers say the advance shall be made, it will be made, no matter what the vote of their Western connections will be. The trunk line roads control nearly all their Western connections, and all those leading east from Chicago, and, therefore, the managers of the latter roads must vote "yes," whether they like it or not, and, consequently, the trunk line managers are in a position to make the advance in freight rates at this time as much as they please. The present rates are as follows: 25 cents on the Chicago and North-Western, 30 cents on the Chicago and Great Western, 35 cents on the Chicago and St. Paul, 40 cents on the Chicago and Rock Island, and 45 cents on the Chicago and Illinois Central.

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## ARCHERY.

## The Second Day's Shooting in the National Tournament.

A List of the Prize-Winners and the Scores Made.

## Everything to Be Finished To-Day—An Attractive Programme.

Quite a large and certainly a very select audience assembled at the White-Stocking Park yesterday to witness the second day's shooting in the National Archery Tournament. Occasional showers in the early part of the morning rendered the prospects for a pleasant day rather dubious, but at 10 o'clock the sun was shining brightly and the grounds in fine condition for business.

**THE PROGRAMME.**  
Included the regular shoot by both ladies and gentlemen for the National medals; two handicaps for gentlemen—40 yards and one at 30; and two handicaps for ladies, the distances being 40 and 30 yards. In these handicaps the winners of the morning in the National shoot were penalized by having a certain per cent taken from their scores, but in spite of this disadvantage Mrs. Brown of Hastings, Miss Kline of Chicago, and Mrs. Kline of Chicago, were the winners of the day. Mrs. Kline secured third prize in the ladies' 40-yard contest, 55 per cent being taken from her gross score. She also won second prize for the day in the National shoot, and now leads the other ladies for that trophy. Mrs. Lee and Mrs. Kline, both of Chicago, were also in the contest, and yesterday the former lady won first prize for the day. Mrs. Kline secured third prize for the day. Mrs. Kline secured third prize for the day.

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## GENTLEMEN'S HANDICAP (Continued).

NAME.	Hits.	Value.	Hits.	Value.
Henry.....	29	110	28	104
McKeehan.....	28	124	29	129
Denham.....	28	108	28	108
Shepard.....	27	81	27	79
Proctor.....	27	113	27	119
Weston.....	26	116	25	108
W. Thompson.....	26	122	25	110
Harvey.....	25	117	25	108
Sheffield.....	25	140	25	140
Harvey.....	25	116	25	108
T. Meredith.....	25	108	25	108
Arnold.....	25	103	25	103
Barnes.....	25	142	25	142
J. Devol.....	25	120	25	120
Brown.....	25	120	25	120
Phillips.....	25	108	24	104
Taylor.....	25	108	24	104

## LADIES' HANDICAP.

NAME.	Hits.	Value.	Hits.	Value.
Miss Owens.....	10	79	24	126
Miss Parsons.....	21	77	22	122
Miss Cole.....	21	73	20	108
Miss Thompson.....	21	86	23	109
Mrs. Brown.....	24	180	27	107
Mrs. Goodridge.....	18	64	21	69
Mrs. Green.....	16	62	17	69
Mrs. Baker.....	23	101	21	125
Mrs. Carter.....	22	104	20	81
Miss Street.....	23	105	23	134
Mrs. Proctor.....	26	84	20	80
Mrs. Kline.....	25	70	21	101
Mrs. Church.....	25	70	21	101

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## CASUALTIES.

## CYCLOPE AND WATERPOUT.

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## Judge Frazee Arrested on a Charge of Conspiracy, Etc.

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## LOCAL CRIME.

## Martin Flannigan Fails to Turn Up in Court.

A Brace of Desperate Horse-Thieves—Justice Courts.

## Judge Frazee Arrested on a Charge of Conspiracy, Etc.

## MARTIN FLANNIGAN.

HE DOES NOT FACE THE MUSIC.  
Alleged Detective and General What-Is-It Martin Flannigan failed to appear at the Armory yesterday morning when his name was called to answer to the roll of the defendants in the case of the alleged horse thieves. It was a continued case, and wasn't reached till half-past 9, so that the absence of the accused couldn't very well be explained on the theory that he had been taken to bed in time. An attorney by the name of Mitchell, whose headquarters are said to be at "The Store," with branch offices at the Armory and the Justice-court, was there to "represent" him. The current rumor was—and Prosecuting Attorney Cameron appeared to have good reason for giving it—that Martin had slipped the town, and was in no danger of coming back until the storm had blown over. The general belief in this rumor will serve to explain the subsequent proceedings. The name of Martin Flannigan was not only called out but twice, and even then, still he did not appear.

## TO-DAY.

is the last of the tournament, and will undoubtedly be the most interesting. The National medal will be decided, and some team shooting be done.

## CASUALTIES.

## CYCLOPE AND WATERPOUT.

St. Louis, N. B., Aug. 11.—An extra edition of the *Moniteur Canadien* contains the following particulars of the great storm at Buctouche: At about 1 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon the sky was covered with dark thick clouds, and heavy showers were heard to descend. This presaged a tempest, but nobody expected the terrible one that plunged the city of North Buctouche in terror. Some thick clouds plowed the sky, and two especially, already large and dark, approached each other rapidly in different directions, and then collision at Rich Cove, about two miles above St. Mary's Church. The shock was terrible, forming a waterspout column in shape and height of several hundred feet. The waterspout raised everything in the course of its passage for a width of two acres. Three farmhouses, a barn and a mill were blown away. The waterspout moved on toward the north, the waterspout fell upon a barn and completely destroyed it. The waterspout moved on toward the north, the waterspout fell upon a barn and completely destroyed it. The waterspout moved on toward the north, the waterspout fell upon a barn and completely destroyed it.

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Good News—Well-finished steers, weighing 1,150 to 1,300 lbs., 4.25 to 4.40; 1,300 to 1,400 lbs., 4.30 to 4.45; 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., 4.40 to 4.50; 1,500 to 1,600 lbs., 4.45 to 4.55; 1,600 to 1,700 lbs., 4.50 to 4.60; 1,700 to 1,800 lbs., 4.55 to 4.65; 1,800 to 1,900 lbs., 4.60 to 4.70; 1,900 to 2,000 lbs., 4.65 to 4.75; 2,000 to 2,100 lbs., 4.70 to 4.80; 2,100 to 2,200 lbs., 4.75 to 4.85; 2,200 to 2,300 lbs., 4.80 to 4.90; 2,300 to 2,400 lbs., 4.85 to 4.95; 2,400 to 2,500 lbs., 4.90 to 5.00; 2,500 to 2,600 lbs., 4.95 to 5.05; 2,600 to 2,700 lbs., 5.00 to 5.10; 2,700 to 2,800 lbs., 5.05 to 5.15; 2,800 to 2,900 lbs., 5.10 to 5.20; 2,900 to 3,000 lbs., 5.15 to 5.25; 3,000 to 3,100 lbs., 5.20 to 5.30; 3,100 to 3,200 lbs., 5.25 to 5.35; 3,200 to 3,300 lbs., 5.30 to 5.40; 3,300 to 3,400 lbs., 5.35 to 5.45; 3,400 to 3,500 lbs., 5.40 to 5.50; 3,500 to 3,600 lbs., 5.45 to 5.55; 3,600 to 3,700 lbs., 5.50 to 5.60; 3,700 to 3,800 lbs., 5.55 to 5.65; 3,800 to 3,900 lbs., 5.60 to 5.70; 3,900 to 4,000 lbs., 5.65 to 5.75; 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33,400 to 33,500 lbs., 20.40 to 20.50; 33,500 to 33,600 lbs., 20.45 to 20.55; 33,600 to 33,700 lbs., 20.50 to 20.60; 33,700 to 33,800 lbs., 20.55 to 20.65; 33,800 to 33,900 lbs., 20.60 to 20.70; 33,900 to 34,000 lbs., 20.65 to 20.75; 34,000 to 34,100 lbs., 20.70 to 20.80; 34,100 to 34,200 lbs., 20.75 to 20.85; 34,200 to 34,300 lbs., 20.80 to 20.90; 34,300 to 34,400 lbs., 20.85 to 20.95; 34,400 to 34,500 lbs., 20.90 to 21.00; 34,500 to 34,600 lbs., 20.95 to 21.05; 34,600 to 34,700 lbs., 21.00 to 21.10; 34,700 to 34,800 lbs., 21.05 to 21.15; 34,800 to 34,900 lbs., 21.10 to 21.20; 34,900 to 35,000 lbs., 21.15 to 21.25; 35,000 to 35,100 lbs., 21.20 to 21.30; 35,100 to 35,200 lbs., 21.25 to 21.35; 35,200 to 35,300 lbs., 21.30 to 21.40; 35,300 to 35,400 lbs., 21.35 to 21.45; 35,400 to 35,500 lbs., 21.40 to 21.50; 35,500 to 35,600 lbs., 21.45 to 21.55; 35,600 to 35,700 lbs., 21.50 to 21.60; 35,700 to 35,800 lbs., 21.55 to 21.65; 35,800 to 35,900 lbs., 21.60 to 21.70; 35,900 to 36,000 lbs., 21.65 to 21.75; 36,000 to 36,100 lbs., 21.70 to 21.80; 36,100 to 36,200 lbs., 21.75 to 21.85; 36,200 to 36,300 lbs., 21.80 to 21.90; 36,300 to 36,400 lbs., 21.85 to 21.95; 36,400 to 36,500 lbs., 21.90 to 22.00; 36,500 to 36,600 lbs., 21.95 to 22.05; 36,600 to 36,700 lbs., 22.00 to 22.10; 36,700 to 36,800 lbs., 22.05 to 22.15; 36,800 to 36,900 lbs., 22.10 to 22.20; 36,900 to 37,000 lbs., 22.15 to 22.25; 37,000 to 37,100 lbs., 22.20 to 22.30; 37,100 to 37,200 lbs., 22.25 to 22.35; 37,200 to 37,300 lbs., 22.30 to 22.40; 37,300 to 37,400 lbs., 22.35 to 22.45; 37,400 to 37,500 lbs., 22.40 to 22.50; 37,500 to 37,600 lbs., 22.45 to 22.55; 37,600 to 37,700 lbs., 22.50 to 22.60; 37,700 to 37,800 lbs., 22.55 to 22.65; 37,800 to 37,900 lbs., 22.60 to 22.70; 37,900 to 38,000 lbs., 22.65 to 22.75; 38,000 to 38,100 lbs., 22.70 to 22.80; 38,100 to 38,200 lbs., 22.75 to 22.85; 38,200 to 38,300 lbs., 22.80 to 22.90; 38,300 to 38,400 lbs., 22.85 to 22.95; 38,400 to 38,500 lbs., 22.90 to 23.00; 38,500 to 38,600 lbs., 22.95 to 23.05; 38,600 to 38,700 lbs., 23.00 to 23.10; 38,700 to 38,800 lbs., 23.05 to 23.15; 38,800 to 38,900 lbs., 23.10 to 23.20; 38,900 to 39,000 lbs., 23.15 to 23.25; 39,000 to 39,100 lbs., 23.20 to 23.30; 39,100 to 39,200 lbs., 23.25 to 23.35; 39,200 to 39,300 lbs., 23.30 to 23.40; 39,300 to 39,400 lbs., 23.35 to 23.45; 39,400 to 39,500 lbs., 23.40 to 23.50; 39,500 to 39,600 lbs., 23.45 to 23.55; 39,600 to 39,700 lbs., 23.50 to 23.60; 39,700 to 39,800 lbs., 23.55 to 23.65; 39,800 to 39,900 lbs., 23.60 to 23.70; 39,900 to 40,000 lbs., 23.65 to 23.75; 40,000 to 40,100 lbs., 23.70 to 23.80; 40,100 to 40,200 lbs., 23.75 to 23.85; 40,200 to 40,300 lbs., 23.80 to 23.90; 40,300 to 40,400 lbs., 23.85 to 23.95; 40,400 to 40,500 lbs., 23.90 to 24.00; 40,500 to 40,600 lbs., 23.95 to 24.05; 40,600 to 40,700 lbs., 24.00 to 24.10; 40,700 to 40,800 lbs., 24.05 to 24.15; 40,800 to 40,900 lbs., 24.10 to 24.20; 40,900 to 41,000 lbs., 24.15 to 24.25; 41,000 to 41,100 lbs., 24.20 to 24.30; 41,100 to 41,200 lbs., 24.25 to 24.35; 41,200 to 41,300 lbs., 24.30 to 24.40; 41,300 to 41,400 lbs., 24.35 to 24.45; 41,400 to 41,500 lbs., 24.40 to 24.50; 41,500 to 41,600 lbs., 24.45 to 24.55; 41,600 to 41,700 lbs., 24.50 to 24.60; 41,700 to 41,800 lbs., 24.55 to 24.65; 41,800 to 41,900 lbs., 24.60 to 24.70; 41,900 to 42,000 lbs., 24.65 to 24.75; 42,000 to 42,100 lbs., 24.70 to 24.80; 42,100



